The Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn.

**TEMPUIS APPEAL** FRIDAY, : : JULY 9, 1880 FOR PRESIDENT.

W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HON, WM. H ENGLISH, OF INDIANA

SOUTHERN SIGNS OF PROMISE. The south, by slow degrees, is coming out of the slough of despond. All along the Mississippi river the poor white people, who have lived among the hills in poverty and ignorance, are hunting new homes. A few years ago the poor whites thought it a degrafation to produce cotton. They seemed im pressed with the belief that this was the exclusive business of the blacks, and that, if they contracted for that purpose, they would be placed in the same category with the negroes, and the result was that they preferred hunger and want in the hills to comfort secured by a competition with the blacks. There is a change of sentiment among the poor whites. They do not yet propose to become the hirelings of the owners of the productive cotton lands, but they have abandoned their mountain fastnesses, and are everywhere hunting homes of their own in the cotton regions. From all reports that reach us it is apparent that a constant stream will flow into Arkansas during the approaching fall. Crittenden county is swarming with the advance guard, who have been sent to make locations and donations. The poor white trash, who have heretofore been shiftless, will soon become an encouraging factor in the south's reviving prosperity, Even the Springfield (Mass.) Republican sees the dawn of a bright future for the south, and says that the poor whites are learning how to work. Those who remain in the hills are becoming cotton-producers, for in 1860 the uplands raised barely half a million bales of cotton; but last year they produced three million bales-more than half of the whole crop-and most of it raised by poor whites on small farms at that. The product of the lowlands, where the negroes swarm, has fallen off one-half in the same time. The colored exodus is bad for the river bottoms and coast lands, but, even if the blacks remain, the crops of the south are sure to grow more independent of their labor year by year. In twenty years they will swell the cotton crop to ten million bales-twice its present volume. But this should not any alarm to the cotton pro thus the price maintained. The poor whites agricultural methods are crude and wasteful yet, but he is not so seriously affected by strikes" and the fluctuation of prices as the larger planters, and the class is being gradually elevated by the impetus of labor itself, as well as by the indifferent instruction their children are receiving in the schools. The profits of their petty holdings are a's) sustaining an interior trade that, in its turn, feeds the growth

quired to register, in a book provided for that purpose, the names and addresses of all physicians in "good and regular standing" who shall make application for such registry, and pledge themselves in so doing to respond to night calls when summoned. These names, after being approved by the register of vital statistics of the board of health, are to be placed on a bulletin which is to be kept near the captain's desk, and to be open to the inspection of all persons within the precinct who may wish to see it. Now, when a person needs a doctor at night, a message to that effect having reached the police station, it becomes the duty of the captain or other officer in charge, in the absence of any expressed preference by the applicant, to designate from the board and person the content of the sample of the manufactories to produce all forms of iron and steel in quantity equal to the entire demand." The surplus productive police station, it becomes the duty of the captain or other officer in charge, in the absence of any expressed preference by the applicant, to designate from the bulletin the The patient is to be saked to pay this, but if he is unable to de so, or if for any cause he fails to do so, it is to be paid promptly by the cashier of the board of health, and the obligation thus incurred is made by law a debt collectable in the usual course at the idscretion of the board. The board is, however, to institute no proceeding when it can be satisfactorily shown that the patient is without means of payment. If the physician applied to is absent, or for any other reason fails to accompany the efficier, the latter is to go at once to the physician next nearest to the abode of the sufferer, and so co until the requisite attendance is secured. The call now made is for once only. It does not imply an obligation for the doctor to continue his visits, or for the patient to become further responsible for them. They can, of course, make a private agreement to that effect, but with this the night service has nothing to do. Its function is limited to providing for a special emergency, and with that provision it therefore alone concerns itself. In commenting or reason for the supply and the private and the post supply and the price and the patient of the supply and the price during the latter half of the year was a state of the aid of a competent providing for a special entry of the doctor to continue his visits, or for the patient or become further responsible for them. They can, of course, make a private agreement to that effect, but with this the night service has nothing to do. Its function is limited to providing for a special emergency, and with that provision it therefore alone concerns the Post says: "The advantages to the patient are obvious. He is made after the patient of th once, the doctor summoned can command the show the magnitude of their blunder, and needed resources. If the case prove one of maligant contagious disease there is a reasonable certainty that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the merce of the country that it will immediately be merce of the country. able certainty that it will immediately be merce of the country. Is it not time the an impresario in a plug bat. The enterprisbound to lose no time in making the commit of every citizen to buy where he can buy nication, his failure to do so would almost cheapest and sell where he can sell dearest? surely become khown and redound to his disadvantage, and the motives that sometimes leads physicians to hold back or conceal such | and diseases arrested by mait bitters.

things would be reduced to a minimum by manifest considerations of self-interest. In addition to the direct and ostensible purpose of the new system it appears to involve a collateral advantage of a substantial character. It makes mandatory the regi-try by the police of all the names of physicians 'in good standing;' and the subsequent revision and investigation which devolves upon the registrar of vital statistics will embody, if the work is faithfully discharged, a form of public protection of distinct value. We conratulate New York on a consummation full f promise for good; and as the new act takes effect immediately, we hope the machinery provided will be set in motion without delay, so that the night medical service nay be had during the especially trying onths of July and August."

THE HANCOCK FAMILY. W. S. Hancock has descended from a famy historic for patriotism. John Hancock was born in 1670 and died in 1750, aged eighty years. He was a minister at Lexingon, Massachusetts. John Hancock was born in 1703, and died in 1744, aged forty-one years. He was a min ster of Braintree, Masachusetts, and a son of the preceding. John Hancock, LL.D., was born in 1737 and died in 1793, aged fifty-six years. He was the first of the signers of the declaration of American independence, a son of John Han-cock, of Braintree, and the grandson of John Hancock, of Lexington. He was a native of Quincy, Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard college in 1754; member of the house of epresentatives for Boston in 1766; president of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1774; president of the continental congress in 1775; governor of Massachusetts from 1780 to 1784 and 1787 to 1793. Benjamin F. Hancock was a son of John Hancock, LL.D., signer of the declaration of American independence; was a lawyer at Morristown. Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1828; was a member of the Baptist church and superintendent of the Sundaychool. Winfield Scott and Hilary Hancock twin brothers and sons of Benjamin F. Hancock, were born in Montgomery township Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. Hilary Hancock, twin brother, is a lawyer at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PECULIARITIES OF A PROTECTED There are peculiarities about the iron trade of this country that appear to be striking, but which are kept very obscure. The iron interest has the disadvantage of not standing upon the great law of supply and demand By the mischievous folly of interested parties t was made a pet, put on the basis of "pro ection." This makes it a sort of exotic, a nothouse growth. The thermometer has to be continually examined and the windows aised or lowered lest the artificial life that is kept up should die away. There is nothing hardy, hearty, or robust about it. Its pudding has to be mingled with politics, and its blasts kept up by taxation. Having this unnatural existence all sorts of trash and trick-

ery fasten themselves upon it as grubs and noxious germs fasten themselves to plants of deceased growth. Being but a fungus cultivated in defiance of the law of supply and demand, it is continually at odds with that law. Now it has a stock there is no call for, high taxation, has to be resorted to. From was at the rate of nearly a million tons in a year, and the value at the rate of fifty-two millions. The New York Public recently pointed out: "All the money now in the reasury available for the purposes of resumption-all the store gathered during the four weary and trying years which ended with 1878-would have gone out of the country to pay for iron alone, in excess of the quantity which was actually imported, if the imports in those four years had been as great wart sons of An and commerce of the river and maritime cit-

foreign supply, and here the coddled and foreign supply, and here the coddled and tions concerning the dispositions and sent the protected iron trade fails in the miserably imsence of any expressed creterance by the applicant, to designate from the bulletin the physician who lives nearest to the dwelling of the applicant, and to detail an officer to call upon that physician without delay and conduct him to the house of the applicant. A formal registry is to be kept of the applications and other details, and the physician thus selected is required to furnish within twenty-four hours of his call "a full and accurate statistical exhibit of the case." The curate statistical exhibit of the case." The | clares that 'those that are required can all be officer who goes after the doctor is to be sup- made by American works,' but he does plied with a blank certificate which, on being not add, as he might have done with duly filled in, will show the doctor's and pa- propriety, that one of the largest establishtient's name and address, and the date and | ments in the country, with an annual capacithe hour of the visit, and constitute a voucher | ty of many thousand tons of raile, was paid for the payment of a fee of three dollars. by the association to lie idle during the whole The patient is to be asked to pay this, but if year 1879, in order to prevent the supply he is unable to do so, or if for any cause he meeting the demand. What is the capacity

ing sackem conceived the idea of exhibit made known, as it should be, to the board of country put a stop to this system of trickery his dusky subjects to the admiring gaze of the health; since the a tendant physician will be and maneuvering, and insisted on the right whites in the very suggestive evolutions of the Piute can-can. Sam was not able to secure a hall, and was therefore obliged to give the NUTRITION improved, strength restored

Clear-Headed Correspondent Intro duces a Couple of Timely Letters from General W. S. Kosecrans,

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

One of the Bravest of the

Union Army Leaders.

Monster Ratification Meeting Held san Francisco to Indorse the Nominations Made at Cincinnatiflancock and English will Sweep the Coast.

From an Appeal Correspondent. EDITORS APPEAL-I send you two letter written by General Rosecrans, who has been for many years a resident of this city. One of them is addressed to the Democratic S ate central committee, previous to the nomina-tions of Hancock and English at Cincinnati, in response to a request by the committe ing to ratily the nomination then to be mad. The other is to the Daily Evening Examine The other is to the Daily Evening Examiner, since that time, and are both so replete with sound sense and expressions of noble sentiments from one of the best and bravest of the Union generals who fought in the late war, that I think they may prove interesting to many of your readers who have known this "silent soldier" in the hour of darkent conflict. General Rosecrans fought for the preservation of the Union and the unity of the States, under the constitution, in its purity as left to us by its framers, and beyond this he could not go. For this reason he, like M Ciellan, has been outracised by the dominant party, and has been but little heard of since the close of the war. Not since the exciting times when William L. Yancy draw eager crowds together to listen to his stirring eloquence has such an outpouring of the peoeloquence has such an outpouring of the peo-ple assembled together to ratify a nomination as was seen at Platt's hall, in this city, last Friday night. I will not limit it to Platt's hall, for it could but little more than accommodate the ladies who were present, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering with their presence every utterance in behalf of Han-cock and English. I will not limit the meet-ing to this hall, I say, for the whole of Montgomery street for many blocks on either sid-of the hall was one mass of human beings shouting for the nominees, and cheering the many speakers, who had stands erected along

many speakers, who had stands erected along the sides of the street, from which they were pointing out to their hearers the high character of the nominees and the certainty of success in Movember. There was much in this to arouse the spirit of the old soldier from its slumbering, and to create within him new hope, new life and new vigor. The signs of the times are propitious, and it is thought by many that Hancock and English will carry this State and sweep the coast. The people are enthusiastic over the nomination, and do not think it could have been better. Many Republicans have openly avowed their determination to support the ticket. One or two leading orators from the least would give us California, Oregon and Nevada without doubt; but we extertain great hopes as it is, and confidently expect to see Hancock and English elected and inougurated President and Vice President of the United States.

San Francisco, July 1, 1880. SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1880.

GENERAL BOSECBANS'S LETTERS [LATTER NO. 1.]

SAN PERIOUSCO, CAL., June 19, 1880.
GENTLEMEN - Your favor of yesterday saying that have been announced as a speaker, and asking if would consent to preside at the ratification meeting to be held on the receipt of the news of the Unite nati nominations, came resterday afternoon. You were right in believing me in constant sympath, with all the noblest instincts and highest aspiration of our american bemograce. I say American, be try to pay for iron alone, in excess of the quantity which was actually imported, if the insection of their counsels and eights. The greater diversity of crops and the development of manufacturing and mineral resources, the "poor white" has a flattering future in store, as the south grasps the true idea of the value and importance of such individual labor as his.

\*\*NIGHT MEDICAL REBUICE\*\*

The city of New York has adopted a system for a night medical service, like that adopted in many of the leading cities of Europe. The bill has just passed the legislature and goes into (ffect at once. According to the provisions as epitomised by the New York Post, each pelico captain is required to register, in a bock provided for their condensate true idea of the vive and comments and comments and comments and comments are all the provisions as a pitomised by the New York Post, each pelico captain is required to register, in a bock provided for their consess of the describes of the country independent of foreign supply, and here the condition and standed that ferrible configuration, and of their counters to support out the elevelose and standed that ferrible configuration, and the provise in those four years had been as great as the two two uses of the repellion—the last of a series, intering future in store, as the south grasps the imports in those four years was \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years as \$43,—986,752, while the value in four such years

[LETTER NO. 2.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1886 Entropy Examiner—On the eighteenth institute remocratic state central committee addressme a note, to which I replied, in substance, a

Sam's Aberiginal Artists teen red-legged brunettes appeared before July 5, 1880.

the International hotel and formed in a semi-circle to perform the war-dance. There the International hotel and formed in a semi-circle to perform the war-dance. There were two Piute leaders of the ballet and fourteen coryphees, the orchestra consisting of two bucks beating time with sticks. The costumes of the dancers consisted mainly of paint, effectively set off by breech-clouts, in which they imitated the civilized stage favorites very closely, showing that the influences of civilization have not been utterly wasted upon the simple child of the sage-brush. Considerable taste and variety were displayed in the make-up of the troups. One cadaverous savage had laid a groundwork of ghastly yellow on his face, and set it off with horizontal bars of white and green, giving an expression of perfect and set it off with horizontal bars of white and green, giving an expression of perfect repose to his features. One of the end men was gorgeously arrayed in a plume of rooster's feathers, and had carefully indicated his ribs and shoulder-blades with streaks of white paint. But the greatest care and artistic skill was lavished upon the adornment of the dancers' legs, in which again the influence of civilization can be traced by the student of sociology. Red or yellow groundwork, with white polka dots, appeared to be the favorite style, though some varied the monotony with green stripes. The Pinte war-dance has the merit of simplicity. The dancers stamp their fest upon the ground alternately and chant a droning song, while the leader makes a flimsy pretense of playing upon some imaginary musical instrument, the absence of which is appreciated by the audience. Captain Sam appeared yesterday in a plug-hat, his everypeared yesterday in a plug-hat, his every-day felt being made useful as a contribution box. His face was less gorgeously orna-mented than the faces of his troupe, a daub of white on each cheek-bone and a blue streak down his nose being sufficient to satisfy Sam's

love of display. KEARNEY, THE KNAVE.

Barely Saved from the Fury of the Mob He Has So Long Controlled

The Iron-Jawed Boodlam No Longer a Terror to the Pacific Slope.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald, July 6th: It has been evident for a long time that a large number of workingmen were nursing their wrath against Kearney, and since he avowed his adhesion to the Green-back candidate for the Presidency they have freely announced their intention to go for him on his return here without compunction.
On Friday evening the Workingmen's State
convention deposed him from the presidency
of the party, swept away the entire head of the organization and constituted ward pre-cinct leaders. It was expected that on the andlots yesterday afternoon there would be ively times, and about six thousand persons went there to look on. Kearney was on the old platform with his devoted male and female followers around him—a rough-looking crowd—and he read a speech denouncing the seceders of his party.

KEARNEY DENOUNCED. adred yards away from him was Welock, Kearney's former lientenant, and the workingmen who had resolved to join with he Democracy in support of Hancock. When Wellock began the crowd of Kearney's listeners deserted him and west over and sur-rounded the Wellock platform to hear Kearrounded the Wellock platform to hear Kear-ney exposed. Wellock was terrific, desig-nating his former chief as the i-on jawed hoodlum on whose tomustone would be writ-ten, "Liar, coward and fraitor!" The cheers which followed this language were loud and long. Kearney's audience dwindled away till he had but a small portion left. Wellock affirmed that Kearney had property in Mar-blehead, Massachusetts, to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, which he had accumulated from the rich while pretending to the workingmen that he is poor. He told the briel's trumpet would never wake him up.

KEARNEY ESCORTED OFF. During this intemperate speech, which called forth rounds of applause and the way of Wellock's listeners moved over to the Kearney crowd and drowned his voice with theers for Hancock. A row was evident, and He was escorted off the sandlet, and nothing but the presence around him of a large number of policemen saved him from being torn to pieces or hanged. Clubs were freely and mercilessly used in driving back the surging crowd, and Kearney was conveyed home in a cab. All sorts of will rumors were immediately circulated, among them one that Kearney had been rescued with a rope round his neck, which was readily believed. However much a riot is to be deplored, the proceedings yesterday afternoon were received with favor by many as showing to the arch agitator that many as showing to the arch agitator that onger tolerate the vile language which re-pectable citizens have had to endure for the last two years. The agitation against him has been chiefly iscited by Republicans, in order to divide the workingmen to their advantage in the forthcoming election.

Comments of the Herald. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," says an old proverb, the truth of which Mr. Kearney discovered, to his con-sternation, on the San Francisco sandlots on Sunday afternoon, when he was howled down by the same mob which used at his bidding agreeable fate which has overtaken him has been the common end of demagagues in all times and countries. If "he who takes the sword shall perish by the sword," it is just "Yes, Mr. Secretary, in this city at least "Yes, Mr. Secretary, in th sword shall perish by the sword, it is just as true that he who raises a meb is pretty certain to perish by a mob, unless, as in Kearney's case, he has a carriage at hand to enable him to escape. The notion of Kearney, who scorned even the decency of a coat, having provided himself with a cab to escape from his too lively friends is droll enough, and ought to end his career on the sandiots. Perhaps he will now retire in disgust from "public life" and live on the interest of his That would be a real piece of re-Other Kearneys have done so before

A FITTING TRIBUTE

To the Memory of a Brave Mau-Obse quies of Phelim Toole, at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, July 8.—The funeral of Phelim Toole, the dead fireman, took place to-day, and was very largely attended. The remains were taken from enginehouse No. 6 to the cathedral, on Wainut street, on the Skinner hook and-ladder truck, of which Toole was foreman. The truck was elaborately draped in mourning and decorated with flowe.s, and its crew acted as pall-bearers. After the services at the cathedral, the coffin was again placed on the truck, and in this position was conveyed to the corner of Broadway and North Market streets, where it was trans-North Market streets, where it was transferred to a hearse. The cortege which followed the remains to Calvary cemetery, where the last tuneral rites were performed, longest ever seen here, and was made up of all classes of citizens. A number of firemen from Chicago were present and participated

SHORT CROPS

Reported from Germany and the North of Europe Generally.

LONDON, July 8 .- A correspondent of the Times writing from Berlin, reports that the balance of the budget of the German empire during the financial year of 1879-80, ending March 31st, shows a total surplus income of eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand and

wheat, corn, cats and maize were much larger than the exports. The reports from the difharvest prospects prove that the alarm which arose after the cold days of May was in a great measure justified. The corn harvests will be very small in the northern districts, and it is reckoned that only fifty per cent. of the ordinary harvest will be got in. Reports from Russia, Hungary and Galicia also ansounce that a great deficit is expected.

Dr. Tutt's pills the past three months, for dyspepsia, weak stomach and nervousness. I never had anything to do me so much good in the way of medicine. They are as good as you represent them. I recommend them as the best pill in existence, and do all I con-

Masonic Temple Notice. Holders of July, 1880, coupons of Masonic Temple bonds, will receive payment of same a hall, and was therefore obliged to give the performance on the street, trusting to the generosity of the public for his profits. At about four clock vesterday afternoon six-

In the House of His Friends—He Tells "Gath" Exactly How the Deed was Done and Gives Him the Names of the Murderers.

Foster, who Had a Vice-Presidential Bed in His Bonnet, Chief Conspirator -It was in Ohio that the Plan was Laid to Shelve the Secretary.

some, more healthy, less pre occupied expression, so I said: "You are locking very well!"

"I have felt better," he said, "since the result of the convention at Chicago than I had for almost a year previous to it. My mind has had a real relief. You know that mind has had a real relief. You know that I was under a great deal of restraint, being a candidate and also secretary of the treasury. I was subject to many attacks, arsing, perhaps, out of my candidacy; and then the Presidential office is a restraint, even in expectancy. I don't know that what I say on the subject will be fully understood by you; but I was happy whon I heard that I was not going to be nominated. I do not say that I don't feel somewhat disap; outed, but there was a relief even in the defeat."

"What are you going to do now, Mr. Secretary? You do not mean to stay all summer

retary? You do not mean to stay all summe ington city?" "No. I am going to stay about here-about New York—for two weeks. A portion of the year ought to be spent by the secretary of the treasury at an important point of bus-iness and revenue like this; besides, I am goiness and revenue like this; besides, I am go-ing to fish and take a little recreation while here. I think I shall go to Fire Island and about Long Island generally."

At this point a subordinate came up and asked where he should direct some letter or letters to the secretary, who told him he would receive them at the customhouse, New

York. I told the secretary that I applauded his good sense in changing the air from Washington, for awhile, at least. I had Washington, for awhile, at least. I had lived there a good many years, and knew that a little holiday from that hot capital made a man all the more efficient when he returned.

"I think Washington is a very good climate all the year round," said the secretary; "but it is quite hot in mid-summer, and one must have a little change."

"Well, sir," I said, "Mr. Sherman, I have been to the two conventions, both at Chicago and Cincinnati. Is Garfield going to be elected?"

'It all depends on the State of New York," "It all depends on the State of New York," said the secretary. After a pause he repeated: "It all lies right here. If this State wants Garfield, he can be elected."

"Mr. Secretary, there is no animation in the canvast on either side as yet. The Democrats feel unusually hopeful, having a good Union candidate. The Republicans," I said, "will depend a great deal upon Garfield himself. A man of his power on the stump

"whether public opinion will indorse a candidate taking the stump directly in his own favor. I think Garfield, if he has an errand in the east, might make some incidental speeches on the way—short and general in their character. I think that he has made some speeches already. That was a good speech he made at Painesville on the Fourth

of July."
"Mr. Sherman, the Republican hope in the campaign must be in calling the attention of the country to concerns of education and cul-ture, which Garfield so well represents. The Republicans may well say that they have fin-ished out the war and dismissed their oldest generals, and are now ready for an issue of civil action."

generals, and are now ready for an issue of civilization."

"You are right there," said the secretary; "that is Garfield's chance, to arouse the spirit of education and culture. He can fitly represent the schoolmaster abroad in the land; but then," said Mr. Sherman, after a moment, "do you think the people will spring to an idea of refinement like that?"

I told the secretary that his doubt was a rational one; that the people imbibed the idea of the military and the physical heroes quicker than that of the schoolmaster. After a pause the secretary said: "I represented the idea which would have aroused the people. If I had been nominated I would have been elected. The idea that I represented was business development. Having obtained the confidence of the business class by my financial work, I could reasonably have directed their attention to business development, to the building and opening communications to prosperity."

"You are right there," said the secretary; "said in the land; but then, "said Mr. Sherman, after a moment had over the may be a prosperous commerce between two such countries, since each may produce things which the other needs, but does not produce, and an exchange may be mutually advantageous. China produces the and America cotton. We buy their tea and they buy our cotton; but our laborers cannot go over there and cultivate tea, nor manufacture cotton, since the home market supplies labor at much lower rates than our market.

SPLEX STIC SPITE.

Disciplining a United in his selection of residence and occupation. Even if he were not, the condition of trade and labor would prevent the American laborer from settling in China. Liber never goes from a dear country to a eneap one. There may be a prosperous commerce between two such countries, since each may produce and america cotton. We buy their tea and they buy our cotton; but our laborers cannot go over there and cultivate tea, nor manufacture cotton, since the h

there were many business Democrats strongly were many such called on me before the con-vention and told me that they would assist to elect me. I speak in no regret on the question, because, as I told you, my mind and conduct are again free. But the ides I

you were going to be nominated. Your enemies were particularly alarmed. They thought Grant would lead off and Blaine come second, and when they neutralized each other the convention would drop to the third candidate, and you would be nominated. Indiana and Wisconsin, being uncertain, had the fixing of the nomination on Grafield."

Mr. Sherman replied: "Indiana was desirous to go for me. I had a telegraphic dispatch after the convention was organized that there were sixteen men in the Indiana delethere were sixteen men in the Indiana dele-gation ready to come to me at once. Ab," aid the secretary, "my own State was a little

wavering."
"Well, sir," I said, "Governor Foster told
me the Suaday before the convention met
that there would be a boom there for Garfield,
but that neither he nor Garfield could give it any assistance. The great secretary of the treasury shook

his head in a practical way, and said: "Mr. Gath, Foster and those other gentlemen who ultimately went to Garfield were in that movement. It is useless to say that they were He had an idea of getting on the ticket with Blane. When that nomination failed he thought he would push Garfield up to the point, that he could take his place in the

Saying this, the secretary, without any feeling, showed profound conviction.

"There was another delegate, Mr. Sherman, who intimated to me that there would be a great Garfield boom. Let me try to remember his name."

As I ran over in my mind the different people whom I had seen in Chicago, some hundreds or thousands in number, Mr. Sherman spoke over four or five names, but I said: "No; let me think a moment." Finally I

"Mr. Bickham, of Dayton, told me be ap-prehended there would be a rush for Gar-field before the convention ceased balloting." "Bickham," said Mr. Sherman, "was my friend. He was not in any movement to nominate another man; but you can rely on it that it was in Ohio that the plan was arranged not to adhere to me."
"Onio," I said, "also made the rush to nominate Ex Collector Arthur for Vice-Presi-

was a mistake."

"Well, sir, according to the general rumor, your friend, Governor Dennison, led off for Arthur?"

"Well, Dennison," said the secretary, "Well, Dennison," said the secretary, "was an honest friend of mine; but perhaps on election day?" was asked.

"They may try to do it, but they can't," was the prompt reply. "I don't hold that the colonel, or any man, has the right to prevent the men from voting merely because they don't feel like supporting Garfield."

"I think." broke in another soldier. "the

tion was designed to be a concession to them | to vote.

it was perhaps a mistake?"

"I should not be at all surprised at that," said Mr. Sherman.

I told the secretary that the New York managing politicians seemed to be desirous where. Should an attempt be made to carry

Hayes.

"That is mendacious," exclaimed the secretary. "In effect, it is true that General Grant was beaten; but so was I, and so was Mr. Blaine. The organization of the national committee is a great mill the secretary."

"Mr. Sherman mill the secretary was a secretary to the secretary that was beautiful to the secretary that was a secreta

Mr. Blaine. The organization of the national committee is a great mistake."

"Mr. Sherman, will there be any more schemes of refunding?"

"No; there cannot be. Congress has not given legislative authority for it. We can't call in the old bonds until they become due. As to Mr. Hayes's administration," said the secretary, "It has been one of the purest and most upright this country ever had. If they beat me because I gave assistance to this administration, they beat me to my credit."

"Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman, you could have got the vote of the Grant managers if you had not been the backbone of Hayes's administration."

administration."

"Well, I am not ashamed of it; I could go over with you," said the secretary," the names of the men in Ohio who were so bitter against me, and show you that in every case "Gath" in New York special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, 7th: I walked into the customhouse this morning to see General Merritt, and the usually watchful doorkeepers seemed off their guard, and said they did not know whether he was in or not. So I continued on, and entering the long, carpeted room of the collector, observed 1050dy there but the secretary of the treasury, John Sherman. Decency dictated that I should say at least "good morning." I theretere walked up the room to the window on the corner, and said, "Good morning, Mr. Secretary," with that agreeable manner which has never failed in my experience. The great secretary of the treasury at once arose and extended his hand. I looked iato his face, and I thought I never saw it with a more wholesome, more healthy, less pre-occupied expression, so I said: "You are looking very wall." mated by personal feelings. But I will not go further into the question, because it is

THE CHINESE PLANK

Of the Cincinnati Platform Explict and to the Point-How Californians Look at it,

tion in the platform adopted at Cincinnati is as follows:

This is explicit and to the point. The first

lause demands an smendment to the Burlingame treaty, but does not make the re-striction of Chinese immigration depend on such amendment. It will be in order for the government to prepare a modification of the treaty, but it will not rest its rights to restrict immigration on the consent of the Chinese government to agree to such changes as we propose. There is no violation of the inter-national law or usage in this position. Twelve years ago the American government and the Chinese government concluded a treaty which secured to each nation the right of free immi-gration to the other. After a fair trial, it is front to the other. After a fair trial, it is found that the treaty works disastronely to the United States. The country receives no benefits corresponding in magnitude to the injuries inflicted by the immigration of Chinese. The American government, therefore, after twelve years of trial, invites the Chinese government to a friendly revision of the treaty, with a view to the restriction of the treaty, with a view to the restriction of the undesirable immigration. If the Chinese government consents, well and good. If it withholds its consent the American government can proceed to amend the objectionable clauses in the treaty by legislation—that is, it can make laws to eff of the purpose to which the Chinese government refused its consent. To deny any government the right to abrogate a treaty or to modify certain portions of it after giving due noticelof such purpose, is to hold one nation bound forever to a treaty if the other nation wishes to hold it. Such a position would be absurd. A treaty Such a position would be absurd. A treaty between nations is simply in agreement to do certain things and to refrain from certain other reasons were necessary to justify the United States in abrogating the Burlingame treaty in the event of the refusal of the Chi-nese government to modify it, they can easily be found. The Chinese government has

made no pretense of observing its conditions. The Chinese empire is not open to citizins of the United States in the same since in which the United States is open to the subimmigrant goes where he pleases and en-gages in whatever pursuit he pleases. He has precisely the same privileges as an Amer-ican-born citizen, except that of franchise and office-holding. The American in China is, however, limited in his selection of residence

Nomination.

New York Star, 5 h: The military quan ters at Willett's Point were in a hubbub of excitement yesterday when a Star reporter called there and inquired for Private Kavanaugh, the soldier whom Colonel Abbott pur ished for exulting over the nomination of represent in some measure was the idea on which the Republican party would have a broad road to success."

"Well, sir, it locked to one that saw about the Sunday before the convention met as if you were going to be nominated. Your enemies were particularly alarmed. They have been already decided upon. The forthcoming order, it was supposed, would forbid every private attached to the post at Willett's Point from the conduction of the men, that a new and unprecedented order was expected from the commanding colonel, and had, it was said, been already decided upon. The forthcoming order, it was stored to the post at Willett's Point from the conduction of the men, that a new and unprecedented order was expected from the commanding colonel, and had, it was said, been already decided upon. The forthcoming order, it

voting on election day.

Kavanaugh was not to be seen, but the porter had but little difficulty in finding a soldier who informed him of the condition of affairs and the feeling of the men over such arbitrary discipline. He narrated, in an intelligent and straightforward manner, the circumstances which led up to the present

"Several years ago," he began, "Genera Hancock in some way conferred a favor upon poor Kavanaugh, who is an artilleryman. Kavanaugh is a warm-bearted, generous fellow, and never forgot it. He almost worships Hancock, and I tell you he's not the only man on this post who does. A short time ago Kavanaugh, while at artillery practice made some remarkable shooting, for which he was complimented by the general.

"Well, on Thursday, week before last,
Kavanaugh was at the village on some business for the post. While there he received
the news of Hancock's nomination at Cincin-

nati. Delighted beyond measure at the success of his benefactor, he procured a small American flag, and using all dispatch in finishing his bustaess, he mounted his horse finishing his business, he mounted his horse and started back to quarters. You may imagine he went through the main street of the village at a ratting pace, and wherever he saw an acquaintance he called out to him tha! Harcock had got the nomination. The Republicans, who form a majority of the residents, didn't like it a bit, and afterward I heard that they communicated with Colonel dents, didn't like it a bit, and afterward I heard that they communicated with Colonel Abbott about Kavanaugh's conduct.

"When Kavanaugh reached the post he told the news around among the men, and he stuck the flag out at the window in honor of Hancock. He was greatly elated, but it was only natural, hearty exultation at his patron's success. There was no politics in it. Kavanaugh is less of a politician than many of the men stationed at the post.

"The colonel who is a Remphisor—and a

strong partisan at that—lost no time in tak-ing Kavanaugh to task, and he was repri-manded and sent to the guardhouse for infringing the rules. It was an outrage on its face, and done for a political purpose, and to "Onio," I said, "also made the rush to nominate Ex Collector Arthur for Vice-President?"
"I know it," said the secretary. "That on election day?" was asked.

"Was an honest friend of mine; but perhaps he west a little too far in his desire to conciliate New York. He meant for the best, but I don't think that end of the ticket strengthens it."

"I hear, Mr. Secretary, that neither Mr. Conkling nor Governor Cornell are very warm in favor of General Arthur. If his nomination was designed to be a concession to them

out the reported intention of the commanding officer at the Point, to prevent the troops from voting, the method resorted to will probably be that of refusing all vacation or leave of absence to the men on election day and ordering the guards and sentries that no one is permitted to leave. It is very doubtful whether such a scheme, however feasible in contemplation, will be put into practice, in view of the state of feeling that exists among the men, and the unpopularity that would overtake its author as a natural consequence.

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